

Ethnologue: Languages of Azerbaijan

Twenty-sixth edition data

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOBES	Documentation of Endangered Languages (Dokumentation bedrohter Sprachen)
FCPNM	Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (1998)
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
NCRP	North Caucasus Regional Partnership
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Azerbaijan that is published in the 26th edition of *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (see <http://www.ethnologue.com>), including some ways of presenting the information that are not available in the online version. The digest begins with a “Country Overview” (page 6) and “Statistical Summaries” (page 8) of languages and number of speakers by language size, by language status, and by language family.

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides detailed information on the 34 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Azerbaijan. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

Primary language name [ISO 639-3 code] (Alternate names). Autonym. *Users*: Country user population. Population stability comment. Population remarks. Monolingual population. Ethnic population. *Location*: Location. *Status*: EGIDS level. Special cases. Language function in country. *Class*: Linguistic classification. Macrolanguage membership. *Dialects*: Dialect names. Intelligibility and dialect relations. Lexical similarity. *Type*: Linguistic typology information. *Lg Use*: Remarks on use of the language. Domains of use. User age range. Language attitudes. Bilingualism remarks. Use as second language. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rates. Literacy remarks. Use in education. Publications and use in media. Revitalization efforts. Language development agencies. *DLS*: Digital support. *Writing*: Scripts used. *Other*: Non-indigenous. General remarks. Religion. *Map*: Map page. *Worldwide*: Total population in all countries. Other countries where used.

See <http://www.ethnologue.com/methodology/#languagePages> for a full description of these information elements. If the autonym contains the “?” character, this indicates a complex non-Roman character that the PDF-creating software we are using is not able to render. We regret the inconvenience.

The “Language Map” (page 21) shows the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 22) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 25) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by

District” (page 30) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Azerbaijan and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 31) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 33) gives an alphabetical listing of all the three-letter codes from ISO 639-3 that are used in this digest to uniquely identify languages. “Language Name Index” (page 34) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 109 unique names are associated with the 34 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 37). The published sources are cited using standard in-text citations enclosed in parentheses, consisting of the author’s or editor’s surname followed by the year of publication. Unpublished sources including personal communications and unpublished reports are also acknowledged when specific statements or facts are attributed to them. They are identified using in-text citations enclosed in parentheses in which the year of the communication is given first, followed by the source’s first initial and surname. In such a case, there is no corresponding entry in the bibliography.

This digest is designed for use in both digital and print formats. The cross-references are thus rendered as page numbers that are hyperlinks. When using the document in printed form, simply turn to the referenced page by number. When using it in digital form, click on the blue text to jump to the cross-referenced location.

If you believe any of the information about a language in this digest is in error or if you are able to supply missing information, please send your proposed change to the editor using one of the means given below. Provide as much information as possible about the source of your information. Full bibliographic details of published sources are especially helpful.

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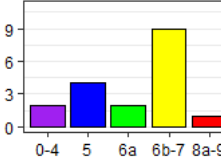
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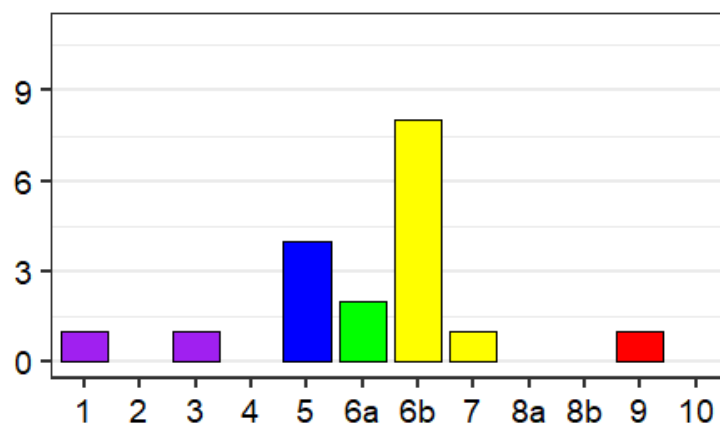
Country Overview

Name of country	Azerbaijan												
Population	10,223,000 (2021 UNDESA)												
Comments	The enclave of Nakhchivan is controlled by Azerbaijan despite its location between southern Armenia and northern Iran.												
Principal languages	North Azerbaijani, Russian												
Literacy rate	100% (2017 UNESCO)												
International conventions	CPPDCE (2010), CSICH (2007), FCPNM (2000), ICCPR (1992), UNCRPD (2009)												
General references	Kibrik 1991, Salminen 2007, Sebeok 1963												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Azerbaijan is 18. All are living languages. Of these, 13 are indigenous and 5 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 2 are institutional, 4 are developing, 2 are vigorous, 9 are in trouble, and 1 is dying. Also listed are 16 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Counts for Azerbaijan</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	2	5	4	6a	2	6b-7	9	8a-9	1
Vitality Category	Count												
0-4	2												
5	4												
6a	2												
6b-7	9												
8a-9	1												

See the next page for an explanation of the summary categories for language vitality used in the above counts and graph.

Language Status Profile

The following histogram gives a graphic profile of the established languages in Azerbaijan with respect to their status of language development versus language endangerment. This includes all of the languages appearing in the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) that report an EGIDS level after *Status*; macrolanguages and unestablished languages are not included in the profile. The horizontal axis plots the estimated level of development or endangerment as measured on the EGIDS scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The height of each bar indicates the number of languages that are estimated to be at the given level. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 25) in order to see the specific languages for each level.



The color coding of the bars in the histogram above matches the color scheme used in the summary profile graph on the preceding page. In this scheme, the EGIDS levels are grouped as follows:

- Purple = Institutional (EGIDS 0–4) — The language has been developed to the point that it is used and sustained by institutions beyond the home and community.
- Blue = Developing (EGIDS 5) — The language is in vigorous use, with literature in a standardized form being used by some though this is not yet widespread or sustainable.
- Green = Vigorous (EGIDS 6a) — The language is in vigorous use among all generations and remains unstandardized.
- Yellow = In trouble (EGIDS 6b–7) — Intergenerational transmission is in the process of being broken, but the child-bearing generation can still use the language so it is possible that revitalization efforts could restore transmission of the language in the home.
- Red = Dying (EGIDS 8a–9) — The only fluent users (if any) are older than child-bearing age, so it is too late to restore natural intergenerational transmission through the home; a mechanism outside the home would need to be developed.
- Black = Extinct (EGIDS 10) — The language is no longer used and no one retains a sense of ethnic identity associated with the language.

Statistical Summaries

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Azerbaijan. This section steps back from the detail to offer a summary view of the language situation in the country. Specifically, it offers three numerical tabulations of the living established languages of Azerbaijan and their users: by language size, by language status, and by language family.

Summary by language size

Table 1 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Azerbaijan by number of L1 speakers. The *Population range* column categorizes the sizes of the languages by order of magnitude (in terms of the number of digits in the population of first-language speakers). Consult “Languages by Population” (page 22) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

The *Count* column gives the number of living established languages within the specified population range. The *Percent* column gives the share of the count for that population range as a percentage of the total number of languages given at the bottom of the Count column. The *Cumulative* column gives the cumulative sum of the percentage of languages going from top to bottom in the column.

The *Total* column gives the total L1 population of all the languages in the given range category. The second *Percent* column gives the percentage of the total country population as estimated at the bottom of the Total column. Note that if the table has a row for Unknown, representing languages for which the *Ethnologue* does not have a population estimate, the calculation of population percentage is not able to take those languages into account. The final *Cumulative* column gives the cumulative sums of the population percentages going from top to bottom in the column.

Table 1: Distribution of languages by number of first-language speakers

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	1	5.6	5.6%	8,250,000	89.76231	89.76231%
100,000 to 999,999	4	22.2	27.8%	729,000	7.93172	97.69403%
10,000 to 99,999	5	27.8	55.6%	179,800	1.95627	99.65031%
1,000 to 9,999	6	33.3	88.9%	31,940	0.34752	99.99782%
100 to 999	1	5.6	94.4%	200	0.00218	100.00000%
0	1	5.6	100.0%		0.00000	100.00000%
<i>Totals</i>	18	100.0		9,190,940	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Azerbaijan by their status in terms of language development or language endangerment. The *EGIDS* column categorizes the languages by their level on the EGIDS scale. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 25) for a listing of the specific languages that have been assigned to each level. Note that the EGIDS level reported here is for the status of the language in Azerbaijan. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

The next six columns are as in Table 1. In addition, the *Mean* column gives the average L1 population of all the languages with the given EGIDS level and the *Median* column gives the median L1 population for the languages at that level, that is, half of the languages at that level have a higher population and half have a lower population. If there are any languages with an unknown population, these are ignored in the calculation of the mean and the median.

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	1	5.6	5.6%	8,250,000	89.7623	89.7623%	8,250,000	8,250,000
3	1	5.6	11.1%	122,000	1.3274	91.0897%	122,000	122,000
5	4	22.2	33.3%	399,200	4.3434	95.4331%	99,800	49,350
6a	2	11.1	44.4%	199,000	2.1652	97.5983%	99,500	99,500
6b	8	44.4	88.9%	100,740	1.0961	98.6944%	12,592	6,745
7	1	5.6	94.4%	120,000	1.3056	100.0000%	120,000	120,000
9	1	5.6	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	18	100.0		9,190,940	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 4 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Indo-European	6	33.3	348,490	3.8	58,082	45,750
Kartvelian	1	5.6	30,000	0.3	30,000	30,000
Nakh-Daghestanian	9	50.0	268,450	2.9	29,828	5,000
Turkic	2	11.1	8,544,000	93.0	4,272,000	4,272,000
<i>Totals</i>	18	100.0	9,190,940	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Akhvakh [akv] (Aşwālī, Aşwālī miçi). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Azerbaijan. *Location*: Zaqatala district: Car municipality, Oxoxdere village. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Avar-Andic, Andic. *Lg Use*: Expatriate communities. Shifted to Avar [ava]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,020. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Russian Federation.

Armenian [hye] (Armjanski, Ermenice, Haieren, Somkhuri ena). *Users*: 120,000 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Location*: Kalbacar, Susa, Tartar, Xocali, and Xocavand districts. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Armenian. *Dialects*: Agulis, Julfa (Dschugha, Dschulfa), Karabagh (Karabakh), Shamakhi (Schamachi). *Type*: SVO; both prepositions and postpositions; noun head final; indefinite article affix; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; comparatives; 30 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Azerbaijani [aze]. Used as L2 by Udi [udi]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1666–2017. *Writing*: Armenian script, primary usage. Braille script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 21:1. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,699,000. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Armenia, Iran. Also established in: Russian Federation.

Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii]. *Users*: 1,500 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Central, Northeastern. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1852–1919. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Syriac script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 563,630 (as L1: 559,930; as L2: 3,700). Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Iraq. Also established in: Armenia, Georgia, Iran, Syria. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Greece, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Avar [ava] (Avaro, Dagestani). *Users*: 46,600 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Location*: Balakan and Zaqatala districts. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). De facto language of provincial identity in Balakan and Zaqatala. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Avar-Andic, Avar. *Dialect*: Zaqatala (Char, Zakataly). *Type*: SOV; noun head final; 3 genders (human masculine, human feminine and neuter); agglutinative; case-marking (4 core cases and 20 spatial cases); 45 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Akhvakh [akv]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2008. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1938. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 21:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 704,000. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Georgia, Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Kazakhstan, Turkey.

Azerbaijani, North [azj] (Azerbaijan, Azerbaydzhani, Azeri, Azeri Turk). Autonym: Azərbaycan dili, Azərbaycanca. *Users*: 8,250,000 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). 4,000,000 monolinguals.

Status: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1995, Constitution, Article 21(1)). *Class:* Turkic, Southern, Azerbaijani. A member of macrolanguage Azerbaijani [aze] (Iran). *Dialects:* Quba, Derbend, Baku, Shamakhi, Salyan, Lenkaran, Qazakh, Airym, Borcala, Terekeme, Qyzylbash, Nukha, Zaqatala (Mugaly), Qabala, Nakhchivan, Ordubad, Ganja, Shusha (Karabakh), Karapapak, Kutkashen, Kuba. Slight dialect differences. Qazakh dialect is not related to Kazakh [kaz]. Significant differences from South Azerbaijani [azb] in phonology, lexicon, morphology, syntax, and loanwords. Lexical similarity: 45% with Yakut [sah]; 47% with Tuvan [tyv]; 49% with Chuvash [chv]; 53% with Khakas [kjh]; 55% with Southern Altai [alt]; 61% with Bashkort [bak]; 62% with Karachay-Balkar [krc], Kazakh [kaz], Kyrgyz [kir], and Uyghur [uig]; 63% with Northern Uzbek [uzn]; 64% with Tatar [tat]; 72% with Turkmen [tuk]; 80% with Turkish [tur]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 24 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: High. Taught in all primary and secondary schools, and also taught as L2 in Russian [rus] language schools. Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1891–2009. *DLS:* Vital (0.79). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1920s. Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Dagestan. Latin script, official usage in Azerbaijan since 1992. *Other:* North and South Azerbaijani are spoken by 1 ethnic group. Each language group is reluctant to accept the written form of the other. Muslim. *Map:* 21:10. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,110,020. Also indigenous in: Armenia, Georgia. Also established in: Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Afghanistan, Estonia, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Azerbaijani, South [azb] (Azeri). *Users:* 294,000 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Location:* Scattered in the south. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Class:* Turkic, Southern, Azerbaijani. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 2013. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Iraq and Iran. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,935,990 (as L1: 14,932,010; as L2: 3,980). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Iran, Turkey. Also established in: Iraq, Syria. Unestablished in: Canada, Sweden, United States.

Belarusian [bel]. *Users:* 6,500 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject (in past tense); passives; tense and aspect; 37 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1973–2017. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, developed in the 16th century. Braille script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, official usage. Latin script, official usage 1941–1944, modern occasional usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Belarus. Also established in: Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United States, Uzbekistan.

Budukh [bdk] (Budug, Budugi, Buduk, Budux, Bukukhi). *Users*: 200 (Bril 2010). Ethnic population: 1,000 (1990 A. Kibrik). *Location*: Quba district: Budukh village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Lezgi, Nuclear Lezgi, South Lezgi. *Dialects*: Budukh, Yergyuch. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Used by 30%–50% of children. Positive attitudes. Also use North Azerbaijani [azj], as a literary language. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 21:3.

Chechen [che]. *Users*: 5,200 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Nakh, Chechen-Ingush. *Type*: Ergative case system; many consonants and vowels; extensive inflectional morphology, many nominal cases, several gender classes; complex sentences by chaining participial clauses; verbs have gender agreement with the direct object or intransitive subject, but no person agreement (Nichols 1995). *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2012. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used between 1925–1938. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,687,700. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: Georgia, Jordan. Unestablished in: Egypt, Germany, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Dargwa [dar]. *Users*: 1,200 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Dargi. *Type*: SOV; short and full adjectives; no articles; 3 genders; case-marking (6 grammatical cases, locative cases); 40 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2002–2013. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 372,510. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 2,800 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Dev*: Taught in some tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 168 other countries and unestablished in 15 more.

Erzya [myv]. *Users*: 1,000 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Uralic, Mordvin. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1827–2006. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 245,780. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: Armenia. Unestablished

in: Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Georgian [kat]. *Users*: 30,000 in Azerbaijan (2019). Ethnic population: 60,000 (2019). *Location*: Balakan, Qax and Zaqatala districts. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Kartvelian, Georgian. *Dialect*: Ingiloy (Ingilo). *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, object; ergativity; passives; tense and aspect; 27 consonants, 5 vowels, no diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; long consonant clusters. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1743–2021. *Writing*: Braille script. Georgian (Mkhedruli and Mtavruli) script, primary usage. Khutsuri (Asomtavruli and Nuskhuri) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 21:4. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,878,780 (as L1: 3,724,240; as L2: 154,540). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Georgia, Turkey. Also established in: Iran. Unestablished in: Armenia, Canada, Germany, Greece, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Judeo-Tat [jdt] (Bik, Dzuhuric, Jewish Tat, Judeo-Tatic, Juhur, Juhuri, Juwri). Autonym: Juwri. *Users*: 8,490 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). Ethnic population: 15,000 (2014 NCRP). *Location*: Quba district: Baku and Krasnaya Sloboda village; Oguz district: Vartashen village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). De facto language of provincial identity in Quba, Baku districts. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Tat. *Lg Use*: Tats attending the Gregorian (Armenian) church lived in Madrasa village until the late 1980s, and spoke a variety of Tat similar to Judeo-Tat. May have migrated to Armenia or the Russian Federation. Some of all ages. Used as L2 by Udi [udi]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Grammar. Bible portions: 2000. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, primary usage. Hebrew script. Latin script, used in Azerbaijan. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Jewish. *Map*: 21:5. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,500. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: Israel.

Kazakh [kaz]. *Users*: 2,300 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Western, Aralo-Caspian. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 18 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1820–2011. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in China and Iran. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan and Mongolia. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan. Also established in: Iran, Turkey. Unestablished in: Georgia, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States.

Khinalugh [kjj] (Khinalug, Khinalugi, Xınalıq dili, Xinaliq, Xinalug). Autonym: Kətşi Miş. *Users*: 2,150 (2020 census). Ethnic population: 2,200 (2009 census). *Location*: Quba district: Khinalugh village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). De facto language of provincial identity in Quba District. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Khinalugh. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Some child speakers (Salminen 2007). Positive attitudes. Also use North Azerbaijani

[azj], as a literary language. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 21:6.

Kryts [kry] (Dzek, Dzhek, Dzheki, Katsy, Kryc, Kryz, Kryzy). *Users*: 5,000 (Salminen 2007). *Location*: Quba district: Alyk, Jek, Khaput, Kryz, and Yergyuj villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Lezgi, Nuclear Lezgi, South Lezgi. *Dialects*: Kryts, Dzhek, Xaput (Khaput), Yergyudzh, Alyk. Dialects quite distinct; perhaps separate languages. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Used by 30%–50% of children, but number of child speakers decreasing (Salminen 2007). Positive attitudes. Also use North Azerbaijani [azj], as a literary language. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 21:7.

Kurdish, Northern [kmr] (Kurdî, Kurmancî, Kurmanji, Red Kurmanji). Autonym: Kurdî-Kurmancî, Kurmancî. *Users*: 6,500 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Location*: Scattered in the Agstafa, Kalbacar, Lachin, Qubadli, and Zangilan districts; many displaced. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Kurdish. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon. Armenian script, used between 1921–1929, used in Armenia. Cyrillic script, used in Armenia, Russia, and Azerbaijan. Latin script, developed in 1932, used in Turkey and Syria. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 21:11. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Armenia, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Georgia, Lebanon, Turkmenistan. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Lak [lbe]. *Users*: 1,600 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Lak. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1996–2007. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1928. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used between 1928–1938. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Lezgi people's language is similar to Lak of Dagestan, Russian Federation. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 100,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Lezgi [lez] (Kiurinty, Lezghi, Lezgian, Lezgin). *Users*: 193,000 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). Ethnic population: 350,000 (2014 NCRP). *Location*: Ismayilli, Qabala, Quba, Qusar, and Xacmaz districts; Russian Federation border area; Caucasus southern slopes of main chain. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). De facto language of provincial identity in Qusar and Zachmaz. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Lezgi, Nuclear Lezgi, East Lezgi. *Dialect*: Quba (Kuba). *Lg Use*: Home, community, religion. Used by all. Most also use North Azerbaijani [azj] (Clifton et al 2005). Some also use Russian [rus] (Clifton et al 2005). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2018. *Writing*: Caucasian Albanian script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, used since 1938 to present. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 21:8. *Worldwide*: Total

users in all countries: 516,010. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Ossetic [oss]. *Users*: 2,700 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Eastern, Northeastern. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2022. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Russia since 1844 and in Georgia since 1954. Georgian (Mkhedruli and Mtavruli) script, used in Georgia until 1954. Latin script, used in Russia during the 1920s–1930s. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 487,050. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Georgia, Russian Federation. Also established in: Syria, Turkey. Unestablished in: Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Persian, Iranian [pes]. *Users*: 1,400 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian. *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; no articles; tense and aspect; causatives; 23 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; stress on final syllable (or root). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1845–1995. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Iran. Also established in: Bahrain, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

Polish [pol]. *Users*: 1,000 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Lechitic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; aspect; comparatives; 30 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1561–2018. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Czechia, Poland, Ukraine. Also established in: Germany, Hungary, Israel, Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Romanian [ron]. *Users*: 4,100 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine/ambigeneric); indefinite article and definite article suffix; case-marking (2 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 22 consonants, 7 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1688–1989. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church

Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Moldova, Romania, Ukraine. Also established in: Hungary, Israel, Serbia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Russian [rus]. *Users*: 4,882,000 in Azerbaijan, all users. L1 users: 122,000 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). L2 users: 4,760,000 (Arefyev 2012). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; 1 prefix on a word; recursive addition of suffixes allowed; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonants, 5 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Lezgi [lez], Rutul [rut], Tsakhur [tkr], Udi [udi]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in many primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1876–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine. Also established in 16 other countries and unestablished in 30 more.

Rutul [rut] (Knovtsy, Myhadbyr, Myx'abişdy č'el). *Users*: 6,000 in Azerbaijan (2015). Ethnic population: 17,000 (Clarkson and Iurkova 2015). *Location*: Qax district; Shaki district: Şin and Şorsu villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Provincially recognized language in Qax and Shaki districts. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Lezgiic, Nuclear Lezgiic, West Lezgiic. *Dialect*: Borsh-Khnov (Mykhad). *Lg Use*: Home, community. Used by all. Most also use North Azerbaijani [azj]. Many also use Russian [rus]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 2005. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Russia. Latin script, used in Azerbaijan. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 21:12. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,600. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Russian Federation.

Talysh [tly] (Talesh, Talish, Talyshi, Tolışə zıvon, Tolish). *Users*: 68,700 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Location*: Astara, Lankaran, Lerik and Masalli districts: Caspian coast south of Viliash-Chai river. *Status*: 5* (Developing). De facto language of provincial identity in Astara, Lankaran, Lerik, Masally districts. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Talysh. *Dialects*: Astara, Lenkoran, Lerik, Massali. Northern Talyshi in Azerbaijan and Iran. Dialects in Azerbaijan are similar. Dialects in Iran may be separate languages. Reportedly similar to Harzani [hrz]. *Lg Use*: Also use North Azerbaijani [azj]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Ascending (0.14). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Iran. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Azerbaijan. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 21:13. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 229,590. Also indigenous in: Iran.

Unestablished in: Russian Federation.

Tat, Muslim [ttt] (Muslim Tat, Mussulman Tati, Tati). *Users*: 22,800 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Location*: Balakan district: Surakhan region on Apsheron peninsula; Baku, Quba, Sizan, and Vartashen cities; Afruja, Chichi, Dagkushu, Genvab, Konakhkend, Lakhij, and Matrasa villages; widespread in mountains near Qonaqkend. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). De facto language of provincial identity in Quba, Shabran, Siazan. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Tat. *Dialects*: Quba, Devechi, Qonaqkend, Qyzyl Qazma, Aruskush-Daqqushchu (Khyzy), Absheron, Balakhani, Surakhani, Lahyj, Malham. Difficult intelligibility of Judeo-Tat [jdt]. Reportedly similar to Farsi [pes]. Balakhani are recent exiles from Iran. Lahyj dialect may be a separate language. *Lg Use*: Community. Some young people, all adults, few children. Positive attitudes. Also use Azerbaijani [aze]. Also use North Azerbaijani [azj], especially the Lahyj, as a literary language. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Cyrillic script, used in Russia. Latin script, official usage in Azerbaijan. *Other*: Different from Takestani [tks] of Iran. Muslim. *Map*: 21:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 34,020. Also indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: Iran.

Tatar [tat]. *Users*: 24,100 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Location*: Baku district and scattered throughout the country. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Western, Uralian. *Type*: SOV; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; 21 consonant and 12 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used prior to 1928. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,127,970 (as L1: 4,317,970; as L2: 810,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: China, Kazakhstan, Turkey. Unestablished in: Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States, Uzbekistan.

Tsakhur [tkr] (C'axna miz, Caxur, Sakhur, Saxur dili, Ts'axna miz, Tsakhna Miz, Tsakhury, Tsaxur, Yıqbişda miz, Yedna Miz, Yikbi, Yiksum, Yiqny Miz, Yiqsum, c'axna miz). Autonym: Ts'axna miz. *Users*: 11,700 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). Ethnic population: 30,000 (2017). *Location*: Qax and Zaqatala districts. 22 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Provincially recognized language in Zaqatala and Qax districts. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Lezgi, Nuclear Lezgi, West Lezgi. *Dialects*: Muslax, Mishlesh, Cinix, Kalyal Muxax, Suvagil, Subunchi. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most children are speakers (Salminen 2007). Most also use North Azerbaijani [azj] (Sackett 2017). Many also use Russian [rus] (Sackett 2017). *Lg Dev*: Studied as a subject in some local schools (Sackett 2017). Literature. Newspapers. Videos. Bible portions: 2003–2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Russia. Latin script, used in Azerbaijan. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 21:14. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,040. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Russian Federation.

Turkish [tur]. Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 32,100 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Status*:

Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; indefinite articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; comparatives; 19 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1827–2006. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey. Also established in: Germany, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Syria, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Udi [udi] (Uti). *Users*: 3,800 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). Ethnic population: 7,000 (1990

DOBES). *Location*: Oguz and Qabala districts: Mirzabeyli, Niç, and Oghuz. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). De facto language of provincial identity in Qabala District. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Lezgi, Udi. *Dialects*: Oghuz (Vartashen), Nidzh (Nic, Nij, Nizh). Oktomberi dialect more divergent from Nic Udi than from Oghuz Udi. One of the most divergent Lezgian (Lezgi) languages. *Lg Use*: Young people use a strongly Azeri-influenced variety of Udi, which could be described as ‘Young People’s Udi’ (2018 DOBES). Home, community. Some young people, all adults. Used by 30%–50% of children. Neutral attitudes. Udi not seen as prestigious as Russian [rus]. Most also use North Azerbaijani [azj]. Some also use Judeo-Tat [jdt]. Also use Armenian [hye]. Also use Russian [rus]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. *Bible* portions: 1902–2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Other*: Nic dialect is vigorous (6a). Oghuz dialect is moribund (8a), as only about 100 persons remain in Oghuz. Christian. *Map*: 21:15. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,200. Also established in: Georgia. Unestablished in: Russian Federation.

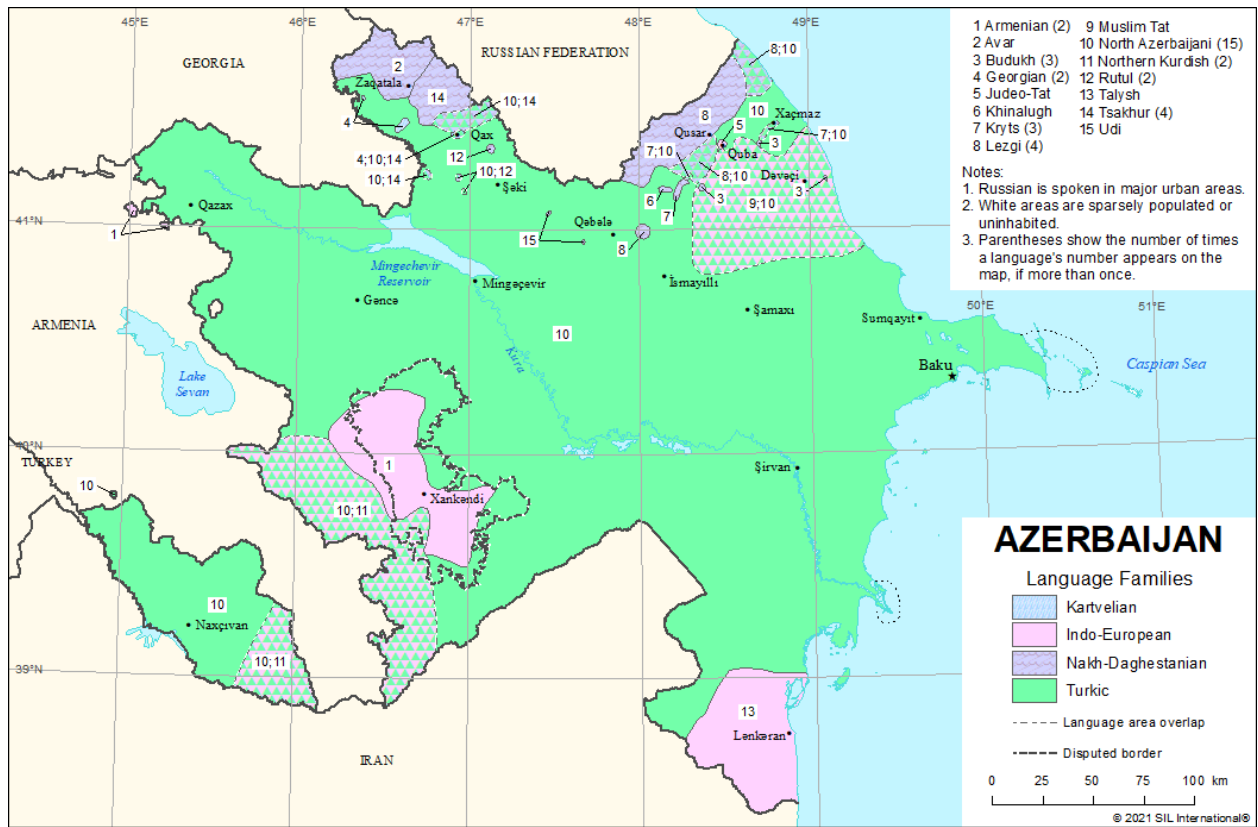
Ukrainian [ukr]. *Users*: 21,000 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1903–2020. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Brazil, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, New

Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Uzbek, Southern [uzs]. *Users*: 1,900 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status*: Unestablished.

Class: Turkic, Eastern. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; content q-word final; one prefix in words borrowed from Dari [prs], many suffixes (agglutinative); verbal affixation marks of person and number for subject and object; verb tense and aspect marked by suffixes; nontonal; no vowel harmony (unlike some other, closely-related Turkic languages). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2004–2006. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in print. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in handwriting and for book titles. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,955,900 (as L1: 3,415,900; as L2: 540,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Afghanistan. Also established in: Turkey. Unestablished in: Pakistan.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Azerbaijan are listed in order of their population of first-language speakers within the country, from highest to lowest. The entries report just the population and status elements.

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Azerbaijani, North [azj] *Users:* 8,250,000 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). 4,000,000 monolinguals. *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1995, Constitution, Article 21(1)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,110,020.

100,000 to 999,999

Azerbaijani, South [azb] *Users:* 294,000 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,935,990 (as L1: 14,932,010; as L2: 3,980).

Lezgi [lez] *Users:* 193,000 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). Ethnic population: 350,000 (2014 NCRP). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). De facto language of provincial identity in Qusar and Zachmaz. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 516,010.

Russian [rus] *Users:* 122,000 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). 4,882,000 in Azerbaijan, all users. L2 users: 4,760,000 (Arefyev 2012). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

Armenian [hye] *Users:* 120,000 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,699,000.

10,000 to 99,999

Talysh [tly] *Users:* 68,700 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Status:* 5* (Developing). De facto language of provincial identity in Astara, Lankaran, Lerik, Masally districts. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 229,590.

Avar [ava] *Users:* 46,600 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). De facto language of provincial identity in Balakan and Zaqatala. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 704,000.

Turkish [tur] *Users:* 32,100 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Georgian [kat] *Users:* 30,000 in Azerbaijan (2019). Ethnic population: 60,000 (2019). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,878,780 (as L1: 3,724,240; as L2: 154,540).

Tatar [tat] *Users:* 24,100 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,127,970 (as L1: 4,317,970; as L2: 810,000).

Tat, Muslim [ttt] *Users:* 22,800 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). De facto language of provincial identity in Quba, Shabran, Siazan. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 34,020.

Ukrainian [ukr] *Users:* 21,000 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

Tsakhur [tkr] *Users:* 11,700 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). Ethnic population: 30,000 (2017). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Provincially recognized language in Zaqatala and Qax districts. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,040.

1,000 to 9,999

Judeo-Tat [jdt] *Users:* 8,490 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). Ethnic population: 15,000 (2014 NCRP). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). De facto language of provincial identity in Quba, Baku districts. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,500.

Belarusian [bel] *Users:* 6,500 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000).

Kurdish, Northern [kmr] *Users:* 6,500 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800).

Rutul [rut] *Users:* 6,000 in Azerbaijan (2015). Ethnic population: 17,000 (Clarkson and Iurkova 2015). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Provincially recognized language in Qax and Shaki districts. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,600.

Chechen [che] *Users:* 5,200 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,687,700.

Kryts [kry] *Users:* 5,000 (Salminen 2007). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Romanian [ron] *Users:* 4,100 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

Udi [udi] *Users:* 3,800 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). Ethnic population: 7,000 (1990 DOBES). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). De facto language of provincial identity in Qabala District. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,200.

English [eng] *Users:* 2,800 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Ossetic [oss] *Users:* 2,700 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 487,050.

Kazakh [kaz] *Users:* 2,300 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000).

Khinalugh [kjj] *Users:* 2,150 (2020 census). *Ethnic population:* 2,200 (2009 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). De facto language of provincial identity in Quba District.

Uzbek, Southern [uzs] *Users:* 1,900 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,955,900 (as L1: 3,415,900; as L2: 540,000).

Lak [lbe] *Users:* 1,600 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 100,000.

Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii] *Users:* 1,500 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 563,630 (as L1: 559,930; as L2: 3,700).

Persian, Iranian [pes] *Users:* 1,400 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Dargwa [dar] *Users:* 1,200 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 372,510.

Erzya [myv] *Users:* 1,000 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 245,780.

Polish [pol] *Users:* 1,000 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

100 to 999

Budukh [bdk] *Users:* 200 (Bril 2010). *Ethnic population:* 1,000 (1990 A. Kibrik). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

0

Akhvakh [akv] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Azerbaijan. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,020.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Azerbaijan are listed in order of their status within the country as represented by their level on the EGIDs scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The language entries are reduced to just the information elements that are relevant to assessing the EGIDS level: population, status, language use, language development, and writing.

1 (National)

Azerbaijani, North [azj] *Users:* 8,250,000 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). 4,000,000 monolinguals. *Status:* Statutory national language (1995, Constitution, Article 21(1)). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1891–2009. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1920s. Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Dagestan. Latin script, official usage in Azerbaijan since 1992. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,110,020.

3 (Wider communication)

Russian [rus] *Users:* 4,882,000 in Azerbaijan, all users. L1 users: 122,000 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). L2 users: 4,760,000 (Arefyev 2012). *Status:* De facto national working language. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Lezgi [lez], Rutul [rut], Tsakhur [tkr], Udi [udi]. *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

5 (Developing)

Talysh [tly] *Users:* 68,700 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in Astara, Lankaran, Lerik, Masally districts. *Lg Use:* Also use North Azerbaijani [azj]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Iran. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Azerbaijan. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 229,590.

5 (Dispersed)

Azerbaijani, South [azb] *Users:* 294,000 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Iraq and Iran. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,935,990 (as L1: 14,932,010; as L2: 3,980).

Georgian [kat] *Users:* 30,000 in Azerbaijan (2019). Ethnic population: 60,000 (2019). *Writing:* Braille script. Georgian (Mkhedruli and Mtavruli) script, primary usage. Khutsuri (Asomtavruli and Nuskhuri) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,878,780 (as L1: 3,724,240; as L2: 154,540).

Kurdish, Northern [kmr] *Users:* 6,500 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing:* Arabic script,

Naskh variant, used in Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon. Armenian script, used between 1921–1929, used in Armenia. Cyrillic script, used in Armenia, Russia, and Azerbaijan. Latin script, developed in 1932, used in Turkey and Syria. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800).

6a (Vigorous)

Lezgi [lez] *Users*: 193,000 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). Ethnic population: 350,000 (2014 NCRP). *Status*: De facto language of provincial identity in Qusar and Zachmaz. *Lg Use*: Home, community, religion. Used by all. Most also use North Azerbaijani [azj] (Clifton et al 2005). Some also use Russian [rus] (Clifton et al 2005). *Writing*: Caucasian Albanian script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, used since 1938 to present. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 516,010.

Rutul [rut] *Users*: 6,000 in Azerbaijan (2015). Ethnic population: 17,000 (Clarkson and Iurkova 2015). *Status*: Provincially recognized language in Qax and Shaki districts. *Lg Use*: Home, community. Used by all. Most also use North Azerbaijani [azj]. Many also use Russian [rus]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Russia. Latin script, used in Azerbaijan. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,600.

6b (Threatened)

Avar [ava] *Users*: 46,600 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Status*: De facto language of provincial identity in Balakan and Zaqatala. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Akhvakh [akv]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1938. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 704,000.

Budukh [bdk] *Users*: 200 (Bril 2010). Ethnic population: 1,000 (1990 A. Kibrik). *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Used by 30%–50% of children. Positive attitudes. Also use North Azerbaijani [azj], as a literary language. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Judeo-Tat [jdt] *Users*: 8,490 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). Ethnic population: 15,000 (2014 NCRP). *Status*: De facto language of provincial identity in Quba, Baku districts. *Lg Use*: Tats attending the Gregorian (Armenian) church lived in Madrasa village until the late 1980s, and spoke a variety of Tat similar to Judeo-Tat. May have migrated to Armenia or the Russian Federation. Some of all ages. Used as L2 by Udi [udi]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, primary usage. Hebrew script. Latin script, used in Azerbaijan. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,500.

Khinalugh [kjj] *Users*: 2,150 (2020 census). Ethnic population: 2,200 (2009 census). *Status*: De facto language of provincial identity in Quba District. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Some child speakers (Salminen 2007). Positive attitudes. Also use North Azerbaijani [azj], as a literary language. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script.

Kryts [kry] *Users*: 5,000 (Salminen 2007). *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults.

Used by 30%–50% of children, but number of child speakers decreasing (Salminen 2007). Positive attitudes. Also use North Azerbaijani [azj], as a literary language. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Tat, Muslim [ttt] *Users*: 22,800 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Status*: De facto language of provincial identity in Quba, Shabran, Siazan. *Lg Use*: Community. Some young people, all adults, few children. Positive attitudes. Also use Azerbaijani [aze]. Also use North Azerbaijani [azj], especially the Lahyj, as a literary language. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Cyrillic script, used in Russia. Latin script, official usage in Azerbaijan. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 34,020.

Tsakhur [tkr] *Users*: 11,700 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). Ethnic population: 30,000 (2017). *Status*: Provincially recognized language in Zaqatala and Qax districts. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most children are speakers (Salminen 2007). Most also use North Azerbaijani [azj] (Sackett 2017). Many also use Russian [rus] (Sackett 2017). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Videos. Bible portions: 2003–2012. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Russia. Latin script, used in Azerbaijan. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,040.

Udi [udi] *Users*: 3,800 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). Ethnic population: 7,000 (1990 DOBES). *Status*: De facto language of provincial identity in Qabala District. *Lg Use*: Young people use a strongly Azeri-influenced variety of Udi, which could be described as ‘Young People’s Udi’ (2018 DOBES). Home, community. Some young people, all adults. Used by 30%–50% of children. Neutral attitudes. Udi not seen as prestigious as Russian [rus]. Most also use North Azerbaijani [azj]. Some also use Judeo-Tat [jdt]. Also use Armenian [hye]. Also use Russian [rus]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1902–2018. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,200.

7 (Shifting)

Armenian [hye] *Users*: 120,000 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Azerbaijani [aze]. Used as L2 by Udi [udi]. *Writing*: Armenian script, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,699,000.

9 (Dormant)

Akhvakh [akv] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Azerbaijan. *Lg Use*: Expatriate communities. Shifted to Avar [ava]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,020.

Unestablished

Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii] *Users*: 1,500 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Syriac script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 563,630 (as L1: 559,930; as L2: 3,700).

Belarusian [bel] *Users*: 6,500 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh

variant, developed in the 16th century. Braille script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, official usage. Latin script, official usage 1941–1944, modern occasional usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000).

Chechen [che] *Users*: 5,200 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used between 1925–1938. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,687,700.

Dargwa [dar] *Users*: 1,200 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 372,510.

English [eng] *Users*: 2,800 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Erzya [myv] *Users*: 1,000 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 245,780.

Kazakh [kaz] *Users*: 2,300 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in China and Iran. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan and Mongolia. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000).

Lak [lbe] *Users*: 1,600 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1928. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used between 1928–1938. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 100,000.

Ossetic [oss] *Users*: 2,700 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Russia since 1844 and in Georgia since 1954. Georgian (Mkhedruli and Mtavruli) script, used in Georgia until 1954. Latin script, used in Russia during the 1920s–1930s. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 487,050.

Persian, Iranian [pes] *Users*: 1,400 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Polish [pol] *Users*: 1,000 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

Romanian [ron] *Users*: 4,100 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

Tatar [tat] *Users*: 24,100 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used prior to 1928. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,127,970 (as L1: 4,317,970; as L2: 810,000).

Turkish [tur] *Users:* 32,100 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Ukrainian [ukr] *Users:* 21,000 in Azerbaijan (2011 UNSD). *Writing:* Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

Uzbek, Southern [uzs] *Users:* 1,900 in Azerbaijan (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in print. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in handwriting and for book titles. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,955,900 (as L1: 3,415,900; as L2: 540,000).

Languages by District

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the top-level administrative subdivisions within Azerbaijan. Under the name of each district is a list of the language communities that are located within its area.

Agstafa

Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 15

Astara

Talysh [tly], 17

Balakan

Avar [ava], 11

Georgian [kat], 14

Tat, Muslim [ttt], 18

Ismayilli

Lezgi [lez], 15

Kalbacar

Armenian [hye], 11

Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 15

Lachin

Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 15

Lankaran

Talysh [tly], 17

Lerik

Talysh [tly], 17

Masalli

Talysh [tly], 17

Oguz

Judeo-Tat [jdt], 14

Udi [udi], 19

Qabala

Lezgi [lez], 15

Udi [udi], 19

Qax

Georgian [kat], 14

Rutul [rut], 17

Tsakhur [tkr], 18

Quba

Budukh [bdk], 13

Judeo-Tat [jdt], 14

Khinalugh [kjj], 14

Kryts [kry], 15

Lezgi [lez], 15

Qubadli

Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 15

Qusar

Lezgi [lez], 15

Shaki

Rutul [rut], 17

Susa

Armenian [hye], 11

Tartar

Armenian [hye], 11

Xacmaz

Lezgi [lez], 15

Xocali

Armenian [hye], 11

Xocavand

Armenian [hye], 11

Zangilan

Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 15

Zaqatala

Akhvakh [akv], 11

Avar [ava], 11

Georgian [kat], 14

Tsakhur [tkr], 18

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Azerbaijan. The entries in this index represent the full path in the linguistic family tree from the highest level grouping down to the lowest. All the languages listed in the same entry are members of the same lowest-level subgroup. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language.

Indo-European, Armenian

Armenian [hye], [11](#)

Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East

Russian [rus], [17](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Kurdish

Kurdish, Northern [kmr], [15](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Talysh

Talysh [tly], [17](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Tat

Judeo-Tat [jdt], [14](#)

Tat, Muslim [ttt], [18](#)

Kartvelian, Georgian

Georgian [kat], [14](#)

Nakh-Daghestanian, Avar-Andic, Andic

Akhvakh [akv], [11](#)

Nakh-Daghestanian, Avar-Andic, Avar

Avar [ava], [11](#)

Nakh-Daghestanian, Khinalugh

Khinalugh [kjj], [14](#)

Nakh-Daghestanian, Lezgi, Nuclear Lezgi, East Lezgi

Lezgi [lez], [15](#)

Nakh-Daghestanian, Lezgi, Nuclear Lezgi, South Lezgi

Budukh [bdk], [13](#)

Kryts [kry], [15](#)

Nakh-Daghestanian, Lezgi, Nuclear Lezgi, West Lezgi

Rutul [rut], [17](#)

Tsakhur [tkr], [18](#)

Nakh-Daghestanian, Lezgi, Udi

Udi [udi], [19](#)

Turkic, Southern, Azerbaijani

Azerbaijani, North [azj], [11](#)

Azerbaijani, South [azb], [12](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 34 three-letter codes that are used in this work to uniquely identify languages. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. All codes listed are part of the ISO 639-3 standard; see <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/>.

aii	Assyrian Neo-Aramaic, 11	ibe	Lak, 15
akv	Akhvakh, 11	lez	Lezgi, 15
ava	Avar, 11	myv	Erzya, 13
azb	Azerbaijani, South, 12	oss	Ossetic, 16
azj	Azerbaijani, North, 11	pes	Persian, Iranian, 16
bdk	Budukh, 13	pol	Polish, 16
bel	Belarusian, 12	ron	Romanian, 16
che	Chechen, 13	rus	Russian, 17
dar	Dargwa, 13	rut	Rutul, 17
eng	English, 13	tat	Tatar, 18
hye	Armenian, 11	tkr	Tsakhur, 18
jdt	Judeo-Tat, 14	tly	Talysh, 17
kat	Georgian, 14	ttt	Tat, Muslim, 18
kaz	Kazakh, 14	tur	Turkish, 19
kjj	Khinalugh, 14	udi	Udi, 19
kmr	Kurdish, Northern, 15	ukr	Ukrainian, 19
kry	Kryts, 15	uzs	Uzbek, Southern, 20

Language Name Index

This index lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. The following abbreviations are used in the index entries: *alt.* ‘alternate name for’; *alt. dial.* ‘alternate name for a dialect of’; *dial.* ‘primary name for a dialect of’; *pej. alt.* ‘pejorative alternate name for’; and *pej. alt. dial.* ‘pejorative alternate name for a dialect of’. Each index entry resolves to the primary name for the language with which the indexed name is associated, followed by square brackets containing the unique three-letter language code from ISO 639-3. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. If the language appears on a map, the entry for the primary name also lists page numbers for the maps on which the language occurs.

- Absheron**, *dial.* Tat, Muslim [ttt], 18
- Agulis**, *dial.* Armenian [hye], 11
- Airy**, *dial.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Akhvakh** [akv], 11
- Alyk**, *dial.* Kryts [kry], 15
- Armenian** [hye], 11, 21
- Armjanski**, *alt.* Armenian [hye], 11
- Aruskush-Daqqushchu**, *dial.* Tat, Muslim [ttt], 18
- Astara**, *dial.* Talysh [tly], 17
- Ašwali**, *alt.* Akhvakh [akv], 11
- Ašwali miçi**, *alt.* Akhvakh [akv], 11
- Avar** [ava], 11, 21
- Avaro**, *alt.* Avar [ava], 11
- Azerbaijan**, *alt.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Azerbaijani, North** [azj], 11, 21
see Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Azerbaijani, South** [azb], 12
see Azerbaijani, South [azb], 12
- Azərbaycan dili**, *alt.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Azərbaycanca**, *alt.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Azərbaydzhani**, *alt.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Azeri**, *alt.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
alt. Azerbaijani, South [azb], 12
- Azeri Turk**, *alt.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Baku**, *dial.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Balakhani**, *dial.* Tat, Muslim [ttt], 18
- Bik**, *alt.* Judeo-Tat [jdt], 14
- Borcala**, *dial.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Borsh-Khnov**, *dial.* Rutul [rut], 17
- Budug**, *alt.* Budukh [bdk], 13
- Budugi**, *alt.* Budukh [bdk], 13
- Buduk**, *alt.* Budukh [bdk], 13
- Budukh** [bdk], 13, 21
dial. Budukh [bdk], 13
- Budux**, *alt.* Budukh [bdk], 13
- Bukukhi**, *alt.* Budukh [bdk], 13
- C'aiyna miz**, *alt.* Tsakhur [tkr], 18
- c'äxna miz**, *alt.* Tsakhur [tkr], 18
- Caxur**, *alt.* Tsakhur [tkr], 18
- Char**, *alt. dial.* Avar [ava], 11
- Cinix**, *dial.* Tsakhur [tkr], 18
- Dagestani**, *alt.* Avar [ava], 11
- Derbend**, *dial.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Devechi**, *dial.* Tat, Muslim [ttt], 18
- Dschugha**, *alt. dial.* Armenian [hye], 11
- Dschulfa**, *alt. dial.* Armenian [hye], 11
- Dzek**, *alt.* Kryts [kry], 15
- Dzhek**, *alt.* Kryts [kry], 15
dial. Kryts [kry], 15

- Dzheki**, *alt.* Kryts [kry], 15
- Dzhuhuric**, *alt.* Judeo-Tat [jdt], 14
- Ermenice**, *alt.* Armenian [hye], 11
- Ganja**, *dial.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Georgian** [kat], 14, 21
- Haieren**, *alt.* Armenian [hye], 11
- Ingilo**, *alt. dial.* Georgian [kat], 14
- Ingiloy**, *dial.* Georgian [kat], 14
- Jewish Tat**, *alt.* Judeo-Tat [jdt], 14
- Judeo-Tat** [jdt], 14, 21
- Judeo-Tatic**, *alt.* Judeo-Tat [jdt], 14
- Juhur**, *alt.* Judeo-Tat [jdt], 14
- Juhuri**, *alt.* Judeo-Tat [jdt], 14
- Julfa**, *dial.* Armenian [hye], 11
- Juwri**, *alt.* Judeo-Tat [jdt], 14
- Kalyal Muxax**, *dial.* Tsakhur [tkr], 18
- Karabagh**, *dial.* Armenian [hye], 11
- Karabakh**, *alt. dial.* Armenian [hye], 11
alt. dial. Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Karapapak**, *dial.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Katsy**, *alt.* Kryts [kry], 15
- Kəṭṣi Miṣ**, *alt.* Khinalugh [kjj], 14
- Khaput**, *alt. dial.* Kryts [kry], 15
- Khinalug**, *alt.* Khinalugh [kjj], 14
- Khinalugh** [kjj], 14, 21
- Khinalugi**, *alt.* Khinalugh [kjj], 14
- Khyzy**, *alt. dial.* Tat, Muslim [ttt], 18
- Kiurinty**, *alt.* Lezgi [lez], 15
- Knovtsy**, *alt.* Rutul [rut], 17
- Kryc**, *alt.* Kryts [kry], 15
- Kryts** [kry], 15, 21
dial. Kryts [kry], 15
- Kryz**, *alt.* Kryts [kry], 15
- Kryzy**, *alt.* Kryts [kry], 15
- Kuba**, *alt. dial.* Lezgi [lez], 15
dial. Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Kurdî**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 15
- Kurdish, Northern** [kmr], 15, 21
see Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 15
- Kurmancî**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 15
- Kurmanji**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 15
- Kutkashen**, *dial.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Lahyj**, *dial.* Tat, Muslim [ttt], 18
- Lenkaran**, *dial.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Lenkoran**, *dial.* Talysh [tly], 17
- Lerik**, *dial.* Talysh [tly], 17
- Lezghi**, *alt.* Lezgi [lez], 15
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- Massali**, *dial.* Talysh [tly], 17
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- Mugaly**, *alt. dial.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
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- Nukha**, *dial.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
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- Qonaqkend**, *dial.* Tat, Muslim [ttt], 18
- Quba**, *dial.* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
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- Tati**, *alt.* Tat, Muslim [ttt], 18
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